

# Honolulu Star-Bulletin

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EDITOR

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1917.

## HAIKU FARMERS PROPOSE LEGISLATION.

While the farm loan act passed by Congress in 1916 does not apply to the outlying territories of the United States, it has stimulated interest in Hawaii on the possibilities of government aid to the agriculturist. That the condition of the small farmer will prove the most important question that confronts our coming legislature is already manifest.

We have assurances that several legislators in the session soon to be called to order, will introduce measures for the relief and encouragement of the small farmer. The Haiku Farmers' Association has taken the lead in framing a bill of this sort, which will be presented for the approval of the territorial law-makers.

This bill, the "Farm Loan Act of Hawaii," which is, "An Act to Encourage the Establishment of a Rural Population, by Providing Capital for Agricultural Development and Other Purposes," provides for a farm loan board of three persons, of which the commissioner of public lands shall be ex-officio a member and chairman. The other two members shall be appointed by the governor, one for three years and the other for six, the term thereafter to be six years. One of this board at least, must be a practical farmer. They shall serve without pay, merely receiving their expenses when on the business of the board.

The territory shall appropriate \$100,000 for the farm loan revolving fund for the purpose of making loans, which will draw interest at the rate of 6 per cent.

Loans will be made for the purpose of purchasing and making permanent improvements to the land, which may run for a term of forty years; to provide for the purchase of buildings, fences and equipment, which may run for fifteen years, and another type for the purchase of material, seeds, etc., which must not exceed five years. There are also provisions for the liquidation of mortgages made prior to the passing of this act and also loans to encourage cooperative buying of machinery and other improvements by groups of farmers.

No loans shall exceed 60 per cent of the value of the security offered. The person taking advantage of the fund must be a citizen of the United States and must live on the land or must move there within three months after the loan is issued. Failure to maintain residence on the land six days and six nights of the weeks for at least eleven months out of the year, will be sufficient to cause the taking up of the mortgage.

The amount of loans to one borrower cannot exceed \$5000, nor can one be for less than \$100. Loans for less than \$2000 shall be given first consideration, the payments being made on the amortization plan.

The farm loan board is empowered to see that buildings and equipment are kept in good repair and that the land is well cared for. The board will also assist borrowers by securing favorable prices on material, designing suitable buildings for them and advising in the matter of livestock.

This bill of the Haiku Farmers' Association is the first practical plan that has been advanced in Hawaii for the establishment of citizen farmers on the soil by making loans from public funds.

## PAYING FOR U. S. POSSESSIONS.

It is calculated that the United States has paid over \$295 per acre for the Danish West Indies. From this it can be judged that they were much desired pieces of property. The strategic importance of the group, which has comparatively little other value, is of course conceded and the most important harbor of the islands, that of Charlotte Amalie, on the island of St. Thomas, of late years has been mostly devoted to the use of the Hamburg-American line, which has established there one of the finest coaling stations in the tropical world. This fact, evincing the value of the harbor to Germany's principal government-subsidized steamship line, is thought to have had much to do with the purchase of the islands by the United States.

Territorial possessions truly come high these days. For \$15,000,000 Uncle Sam, in 1867 was able to purchase the Territory of Alaska, less than two cents per acre. At the end of the Mexican war, California, Nevada, Colorado and Utah were purchased for less than three cents the acre. The Philippines, purchased years later, advanced the price of outlying real estate to twenty-seven cents an acre. Not until the United States got to casting eyes at tropical America did property values rise to anything like the price we are used to paying for building lots. The canal zone acreage came at the comparatively high rate of \$35.38, which is overshadowed by our latest purchase.

Besides the \$25,000,000 which Denmark receives from us, the United States waives all rights in her favor to our discoveries in Greenland. Since these are mostly standing on end in the form of glaciers, it is but an empty possession at best.

The 40,000 negroes who thus become part of the population of the United States raise the total of the number of people living under the Stars and Stripes to 112,400,600. About 10,000,000 people now live in the outlying territory of America, of which 64,834 are in Alaska, 235,000 in Hawaii, 1,216,083 in Porto Rico, 12,866 on the island of Guam, 7426 in Samoa and 8,834,187 are natives of the Philippines. The rights of citizenship of most of these

peoples are still in doubt, with the exception of the whites and negroes living in the various territories and the natives of Hawaii.

Denmark has also stipulated in the treaty, which transfers possession of her tropical colonies, that the Danish National church be protected by the United States and in case differences regarding the interpretation of the treaty cannot be settled through the ordinary channels of diplomacy that they be referred to the Hague Court of Arbitration, a tribunal that has small respect accorded it these days.

## OMINOUS NEWS OF TURKEY.

Ominous news from Alexandria and the ominous lack of news from Constantinople indicate that the fine work of American relief to Syrian and Armenian war sufferers may have been interrupted by the Turkish military authorities.

The detention of a thousand Americans for a year past is mute witness to the administration's policy of "watchful waiting" in every contingency. Apparently our government is unable to assure either safety to its citizens in Turkish dominions or hope of escape to less barbarous countries.

Even though relations between America and Turkey have long been strained on account of the treatment of Armenians, the work of relief under the American committee has gone steadily forward.

A testimony to the efficiency of the organization through which aid has been administered to Armenia and other countries of Asia Minor by America, comes in the news that Armenians in Europe are using this means of conveying relief to their fellow-countrymen.

Recently a check for \$10,000 was received at the headquarters of the American committee for Armenian and Syrian relief, at 70 Fifth avenue, New York City, from Nubar Pasha, the European representative of His Holiness Kevork V, Catholicos, the supreme chief of the Armenian Church. A total of \$30,000 has so far been received from this source.

Those employed in this work of relief stay at their posts in the face of the greatest danger. Not only is typhus prevalent throughout the country, but epidemics of every disease that follows such widespread suffering and cruelty are a constant menace. In addition to this there is the opposition in quite a few districts of the bigotted Mohammedan population, which is a standing threat.

The pitiful, scattered bands of Armenian refugees, who have managed to escape the cruelty of their Turkish oppressors by flight to Russian Caucasus, are but little better off than those of their kin who are permitted to live by the Turks at home. The suffering among these people is intense, and the allowance of food originally granted them by the Russian government has been reduced by one-half. Cases of actual starvation among these refugees are vouched for by the American consul at Tiflis, Russian Caucasus.

Sums of money as high as \$225,000 per week are called by the relief committee to its various distributing centers, through the State Department at Washington. There is constant need of funds to sustain these stricken people, and all who can contribute to the fund are urged to do so.

Prohibition for Hawaii is coming and the dealers in booze should realize it now. Later on, when prohibition does come, they will probably put up the plea that the government should reimburse them because their businesses are to be suddenly wiped out. If they have the foresight with which ordinary mortals are endowed, they will begin now to salvage their property. There will be no justification six months or a year from now in any attempt to get reimbursement because the booze interests are put off the map of Hawaii. They are having ample warning.

Responding to the Star-Bulletin's invitation, various people are sending in suggestions for candidates at the next city election. One letter-writer today enclosed a list of suggestions but forgot to sign his name, or did not choose to do so. Again it needs emphasis that this paper does not print anonymous communications.

The difference between the ruthless submarine war and the ordinary kind is evidently not in number of ships sunk, but in the noise made about it.

Let not your angry passions rise because the cost of all supplies, from coal to coffee, beans to bread, is soaring far above your head.—Brooklyn Times.

We may intervene in Cuba but not in Mexico. The present national administration is a world's champion at splitting hairs.

Berlin seems to think the debate with Washington is still going on, which is an obvious error everywhere except in Berlin.

Aside from the Carnival and the legislature next week, it is reliably reported there is something doing in Europe.

That Washington "leak" appears to need a plumber.

Get the Carnival Spirit!

Decorate!

# Letters or TIMELY TOPICS

(The Star-Bulletin invites free and frank discussion upon subjects of timely interest by letters in this column, but neither assumes responsibility for the utterances of the writers nor necessarily indorses the view they express. No attention will be paid to anonymous communications, but names of writers will be held confidential if such request is made, unless the tenor of the letters is such that the views in fairness should be expressed over the signatures of those wishing to voice them. Contributors to this column are requested to typewrite communications when possible, to use but one side of the sheet and to make their letters brief. The Star-Bulletin cannot undertake to publish long letters nor return unsolicited communications or manuscripts.)

## A REPLY ON KAWAIAHAO CHURCH

Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.  
Sir: The correction of Mrs. Mary T. Wilcox in your yesterday afternoon's paper in regard to my statement in the Advertiser of February 13, relating to the troubles that have taken place in the old Kawaiahaeo church, I think it is too late.

She has said a whole lot of things uncalculated for, but not a word about the pastor's ordering G. Naukana, the exhibitor of a "special police commission," to arrest the leader of the prayer meeting. Did you forget that? Is it because the reason that you forgot is on account that Mr. Parker himself called on Mr. Julius Asch, the deputy sheriff, for a commission and badge for Naukana last Friday, February 9? Was it not a matter of fact that he and you know that he was going to raise a riot in a prayer meeting of peaceful members of the Kawaiahaeo church, is the reason of his preparing a police protection ahead of time so as to help him carry out his idea of raising a riot?

I'm sorry that a lady, whom I take to heart a Christian in every way, has come out and contradicted my statements, of which I emphatically admit that I only heard of what was done on that night, and instead of your telling the truth, so let me speak the truth for you, and here it is:

Mr. Parker ordered Naukana to arrest Mrs. Alice Kahokuolua, and instead of arresting her exhibited his commission and badge. He then called upon the deacons to come forward if any were present. Only one came forward, S. Kahookahala, and J. K. Nakila, the other deacon present, stayed back, got "cold feet." Kahookahala refused to tackle the job of removing Mrs. Kahokuolua.

So you see right here that the pastor already prepared for a riot and Naukana was instructed to carry out the uncalculated threat, and I do not know of a policeman carrying his commission in his pocket but this particular one.

As a member of Kawaiahaeo church I would like very much to see that no insult is given to us.

If you have any corrections for the above, please correct again.

Yours respectfully,  
JOHN K. KAMANOUULU.  
Honolulu, Feb. 15, 1917.

## "TURN ABOUT—"

Editor Star-Bulletin.  
Sir: Apropos of dimmed headlights as an adjunct to "safety first," one complainant says that the quickest way to eliminate the menace of glaring, dazzling headlights is that motorists who conform to the law should take the number of every machine that sports such headlights and report the matter to the police, following it up with repeated complaint if no attention is paid to the first.

There is just about as much logic in that proposition as there is in a side of sole leather. With a glaring headlight in one's eyes one is very likely to get the number on the front end of the offending auto, and as for getting the number on the rear end of the machine as it flashes by in the night—well, just try it once and see how easy it is.

With a total disregard of police regulations there seems to be no remedy for the evil of dazzling headlights with but one exception—the process of education, and this is the way it is being very quietly but very effectively brought about.

Many have undoubtedly taken notice of the small but effective electric searchlights that are attached to the top supports or to the standards of the windshields. They are independent of the regulation headlights and are manipulated by the hand. The rays thrown by these little giants are in and out several times as powerful and penetrating as the regular run of dazzling headlights, and a sort of Free Masonry understanding has been entered into by a number of chauffeurs of the city to the effect that when a car carrying one of these powerful light projectors is being approached by an automobile carrying headlights that show that the owner

of the car holds the dimming law in contempt, the chauffeur of the car carrying the "little giant" turns it full force directly into the eyes of the disregarder of the law, and take it from me, it is a lesson he will not soon forget. A little of his own medicine goes a long way toward correcting an evil that seems to be amenable to no other method except police activity.  
M. F.

## A SUGGESTION FOR SUPERVISOR

Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.  
Sir: You invite suggestions on new supervisory candidates. How about Edgar Henriques of upper Nuuanu Valley? Here is a man of ability, well known and trusted by both haoles and Hawaiians and whose record is clean. He has been aiding in many semi-public affairs and has successfully conducted those in which he has taken the leading part. He is no malini, having located here over a quarter of a century ago.

If Mr. Henriques could be induced to run he is sure of election, and it would be greatly to Honolulu's advantage.  
NUUANU.

## "WHAT WOULD LINCOLN DO?"

Editor Star-Bulletin.  
Your editorial was timely and to the point, telling as it does what that great American would do in the present situation.

You fail to tell what Lincoln would have done to avoid war. Like Washington, it would have been impossible for honest Abraham Lincoln to profess friendship for any nation and at the same time, as president, permit and facilitate vast shipments of munitions to destroy that nation.

Lincoln was never guilty of duplicity. He was not a hypocrite.  
T. W. PETERS  
(Tourist.)

Feb. 13, 1917.

## VITAL STATISTICS

### BORN

KAHAHAWAI—In Honolulu, February 13, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kahahawai of Kukui street, near Fort, a daughter.

GOMES—In Honolulu, Feb. 9, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gomes of Fort and Beretania streets, a son—Henry Frederick.

FERNANDEZ—In Honolulu, February 9, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Manuel L. Fernandez of Palolo, a daughter—Hazel.

### MARRIED

VOLKMAN-SOARES—At Fort Street Mission, February 10, 1917, William J. Volkman and Rose M. Soares, Rev. Father Victorinus Claesen officiating. Witnesses, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bigler.

SANTIAGO-FIGUEROA—In Honolulu, February 12, 1917, Carlos Santiago and Miss Philomena Figueroa, Rev. Father H. Valentin of the Catholic Cathedral, officiating. Witnesses, Gregorio Figueroa and Felix Turro.

### DIED

FRENCH—In San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 12, 1917, Mrs. Joseph French, Sr., mother of Mrs. Alfred Douse and Joseph French, Jr., of Honolulu.

## LITTLE INTERVIEWS

—SENATOR GEORGE KAMAHOA, Kona, Hawaii: I am what you might call a Honolulu malini. I have come down early to get acclimated.

—CHARLES ISAKSON, Seaside hotel: With a dance every other night at the Moana and the alternating nights at the Seaside I guess we can keep our visitors and guests satisfied.

—TOM MERLE: I haven't noticed that the supervisors have attempted to contradict Link McCandless' last figures on municipal funds available and expenses during the last couple of years.

—SHERIFF CHARLES H. ROSE: I have heard the complaint that the police department refused to look for a missing man when requested to do so. The fact is, no such request was ever made.

—PHILIAS POIRIER, chief clerk Moana hotel: I can say truthfully we still have room. It may be only one room and that one may be taken next week, but so long as it is vacant we are not filled up.

—ALEXANDER LYLE, superintendent Honolulu floating drydock: It is just like tacking gold plate on a ship now to take copper sheets to mend the holes. Since the war the plates have jumped from cents into dollars.

—VALENTINO MORONI: I want to express my thanks to Mrs. A. F. Wall whose efforts to make the Lea-

# New Ones

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These New Customers have been in the habit of gaining their business information by reading Paid Publicity.

They Naturally Turn to Paid Publicity when they arrive in this town, where they are not acquainted and do not know that you have been in business since gold was discovered in California.

If You Wish to Reach the new customer as well as the one who has traded with you for years, Paid Publicity is the business medium.

It Is Also Well to bear in mind that often times the old timer sends away for his goods while the newcomer has prompt money to spend in Honolulu.

Paid Publicity Gains Friends.

hi Home benefit concert at the Moana hotel last Saturday a success were so fruitful. We owe much to her for her good work.

—R. B. "DADDY" SILVERWOOD, Los Angeles: No, I'm not going to start any more boys' benefits or banks right now. I came down here to rest and to get away from it all but eventually I want to extend the Los Angeles movement all over the world.

—JOHN M. MARTIN: You may not all agree with Dr. Williams of Mills Institute in what he says in his prac-

tical talks on the essential things of life, but it would be well for a lot of young men to attend them on Wednesday evenings and it would do them a whole lot of good.

Samuel Untermyer, New York lawyer, entered Johns Hopkins hospital to be treated for asthma and a general decline in health. His condition is not serious.

Capt. Hatfield of St. Johns, N. F., and his crew of eight are believed to have perished when Dominion Dredge No. 6 ran ashore off Sag Ledges, Tor Bay, Guysboro coast.

## HONOLULU REAL ESTATE

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